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to consult J. K. Ingram's *History of Political Economy* for information on that subject. As I have elsewhere shown, it would be better not to read anything at all about mercantilism than to suppose that Ingram was an authority about it. I do not find Professor Cooley's name in the index, and his two books are certainly more important than two-thirds of the titles under the head "Social Psychology" (pp. 24-28). Professor Giddings appears to have been mentioned only on p. 29. *The Principles of Sociology* is not his only important book. I do not find Professor Simon N. Patten's name in the index, while scores of less stimulating and instructive writers are scheduled. In spite of such omissions and vagaries of judgment, the lists will be useful, and the book should be at the elbow of everyone who is called upon to advise about reading in the social sciences.

A. W. S.

Socialistic Fallacies. By YVES GUYOT. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. xxiii+343. \$1.50 net.

This translation of an already well-known impeachment of socialism will be a valuable addition to our equipment for studying the subject. Guyot tries to be judicial, but he has the temper of an advocate, and the socialists will hardly admit that his position is unprejudiced. There can be no question about the force of his attack. Starting with Bentham's definition of "fallacy," i.e., "any argument employed, or topic suggested, for the purpose, or with a probability, of producing the effect of deception—of causing some erroneous opinion to be entertained by any person to whose mind such argument may have been presented," the author proposes "to reduce to their true value the socialistic fallacies with which a number of able, but frequently unscrupulous, men amuse the idle and attract the multitude. They do not even possess the merit of having originated either their arguments or their systems. They are plagiarists, with some variations, of all the communist romances inspired by Plato. Their greatest pundits, Marx and Engels, have built up their theories upon a sentence of Saint Simon and three phrases of Ricardo." The argument in support of this proposition is divided into nine books, viz.: I, "Utopias and Communistic Experiments"; II, "Socialistic Theories"; III, "The Postulates of German Socialism"; IV, "The Distribution of Capital"; V, "The Distribution of Industries"; VI, "The Inconsistencies of Scientific

Socialism"; VII, "Collectivist Organization"; VIII, "The Actual Class War"; IX, "Socialism and Democracy."

The animus of the book and the author's estimate of its performance may be gathered from the closing paragraph (p. 343): "There are three words which Socialism must erase from the façades of our public buildings—the three words of the Republican motto:

"*Liberty*, because Socialism is a rule of tyranny and of police.

"*Equality*, because it is a rule of class.

"*Fraternity*, because its policy is that of the class war."

A. W. S.

The Pittsburgh Survey: Findings in Six Volumes. Edited by PAUL UNDERWOOD KELLOGG. *Homestead, the Households of a Mill Town.* By MARGARET F. BYINGTON. *The Steel Workers.* By JOHN A. FITCH. New York: Charities Publication Committee (Russell Sage Foundation Publications), 1910.

This series will be reviewed in this *Journal* after Mr. Kellogg's final volume has appeared. It is enough to say at present that no more important single enterprise in the field of social investigation has been undertaken in the United States. The work was done in a way that has demonstrated the wisdom of the plan.

A. W. S.

The Spirit of Social Work. BY EDWARD T. DEVINE. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911. Pp. 231. \$1.00.

Dr. Devine has again set forth in this book in a delightful way the spirit of modern social work. In a series of nine addresses he covers a variety of topics, such as "The Conservation of Human Life," "The Tenement House in Modern Cities," "The Attitude of Society toward the Criminal," "The Religious Treatment of Poverty," and "The Dominant Note of Modern Philanthropy." In all of these addresses there is the sanity, breadth of vision, and wisdom which we are accustomed to expect in all that Dr. Devine says. There is the emphasis upon prevention, upon the study and removal of the causes of misery, and upon the conservation of the higher values of human life which characterizes modern scientific philanthropy. The book deserves reading, not only by those who are interested in social work, but by all who wish to understand the humanitarian movements of our time.

C. A. ELLWOOD